

Bari, Otranto, and a few other towns;
 in the same
 year the two Hatitevilles took Reggio
 and the
 conquest of Calabria was complete.

It was in the conquest of Sicily that
 the youngest
 son of Tancred found his life-work and
 his fame.
 On the mainland Guiscard dominated the
 course of
 affairs, and Roger found that his
 brother, while
 generous in gold and silver, was slow to
 reward him
 in lands and fiefs.¹ In Sicily there
 was a new
 world to conquer, an island richer
 than South
 Italy itself, and now dominated by the
 Moslems,
 against whom a war of aggression needed
 no excuse.
 Many considerations urged this
 enterprise. An
 island so near and in Moslem hands
 placed in
 peril Guiscard's conquests on the
 mainland; his
 brother's claim and enterprise were
 dangerous
 to him. Robert's mind suggested the
 hope that
 while he could well employ Roger's
 sword in
 conquering the island he himself would
 retain it
 as an appanage of the duchy of
 Apulia and
 Calabria.

Sicily had been for two hundred years
 in Moslem
 hands; under enlightened rulers it had
 become the
 centre of an Arab civilisation as
 splendid as that
 of Cordova itself. For the purposes of
 govern-
 ment, it had been divided into three
 areas, each

under the jurisdiction of a *wali* or
judge, namely
the Val di Noto, the Val di Mazzara,
and the

"Malaterra, i., chap, xxi, "Dux autem
quamvis pecunia
largus in distributione quidem terrarum
aliquantulum parcior
erat."